

CAPTURED

By Lieut. J. HARVEY DOUGLAS

Fourth Canadian Mounted Rifles
A True and Thrilling Tale of the Experiences of a Wounded
Canadian Officer Who Fell Into the Hands of the Enemy

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The first few days of our stay in Murren were spent in an interested inspection of our surroundings. The town is situated on a small plateau—more than a mile above sea level—and overlooks a precipice which drops about 2,000 feet to the valley below. On the other side of the valley tower the triple peaks of the Eiger, Mönch and Jungfrau, from which at frequent intervals huge avalanches come thundering down to carry away large stretches of forest on the lower slopes of the mountain. Behind the town the Alpnahubel—a hill well known to all the interned at Murren—rises to the height of 12,000 feet and behind this is the Schilthorn and other peaks favored by the less adventurous mountain climbers.

Murren is literally a one-horse town. The horse is used to help the soldiers drag coal and baggage from the station to the hotel. There is only one level road, a few hundred yards long, and along this are found half a dozen little shops which, before the war catered to the immediate needs of the English tourists who filled the hotels. Most of these shops had been shut for the two years between the declaration of war and the arrival of the first British interned at Murren.

Quartered at Hotels.
All the officers and some of the men were quartered in the Palace Hotel, the rest of the men being distributed among seven other hotels. We were all treated as guests; our board—six francs a week (\$1.20) for the officers and four francs (80 cents) for the men, together with a small sum for heat—was paid directly to the management by the British Government. The hotelkeepers were glad to get guests even at this low rate, as they were thus able to keep their establishments running and accommodate the few civilian visitors who came to Murren; a considerable number of officers and some of the men had their families permanently visiting them.

The medical services were in the charge of Captain Liotard, who was aided by several doctors, appointed from the French part of Switzerland, who did a six weeks' tour of duty in Murren. Each man was examined on arrival and his treatment prescribed. Those who needed operations were sent to various hospitals in the large towns of Switzerland, where their expenses were paid by the British Government; those who were to have massage and mechanical treatment received it at Murren, in a room equipped for this purpose.

A Swiss combatant officer held the position of Commandant of Place, and was responsible for the discipline of the camp. He held office every morning and administered punishment for breaches of discipline, being advised in this by a British officer appointed as his adjutant.

The senior British officer was directly in command of all the interned at Murren. He organized the camp on the old established principles of the British Army. We were fortunate in having S. B. O. Lieutenant Colonel F. H. Neish of the Gordon Highlanders. He took a keen interest in everything that went on and with the help of very able assistants succeeded in creating a system which cared for the moral, spiritual and physical welfare of the men.

Orderly officers were appointed weekly to inspect the hotels rectify



Swiss Red Cross women ready to aid interned prisoners of war at the rail road station in Geneva.

any minor complaints, and insist on order and cleanliness.

In each hotel the senior N. C. O. was known as the Chief of Establishment, and did duties similar to those of a company sergeant major.

A school was organized under an army schoolmaster sent out from England, and after examination the successful men were given their army certificates.

Numerous workshops were opened, not only to do very necessary repair work, but also as a means of instructing untrained men in trades they could follow after the war. There was a carpenter's shop, a shoemaker's shop, a tailor's shop, etc.

Later on a printing shop was started under the direction of Lieutenant Hubbs. A press and type were bought and the men were taught typesetting and printing. A magazine called the "B. I. M."—British Interned Murren—was published every fortnight and served to amuse the men, as well as to establish a permanent record of doing in Murren.

Perhaps the most attractive form of instruction was given by the school of motor mechanism, under Lieutenant Wallis. A chassis was donated by a Swiss automobile firm, and on it the pupils learned to be expert motor mechanics. The school was later moved to Vevey, where instruction in driving could be given. Most of the graduates of this school obtained positions as chauffeurs and mechanics during their stay in Switzerland.

The British Red Cross with headquarters at Berne, usually supplied the necessary capital to start any venture but in most cases the money was soon paid back out of the profits. Everything possible was done to entertain the men and make their lot more pleasant. A rink was built for the use of those whose condition allowed them to skate and on it many carnivals and competitions of various sorts were held. A hockey team was organized from among the fifty Canadians, and although all the players were crippled in some way, they succeeded in defeating almost every Swiss team they played.

Bobbing and Skiing.

There was a bob-run three kilometres long (about two miles), which, after some work, was cleared and put in working order. A funicular ran up the Alpnahubel and carried the more energetic and healthy members of the community to the top of the run, and finished conveniently close to the which wound around a little valley lower station of the funicular.

Skiing was another very popular form of amusement. I was very much attracted by this fascinating sport, and when strong enough, bought a pair of skis and proceeded to learn. My first attempt at a real run netted me a strained knee and ankle and two cracked ribs, but fortunately no damage to my arm. After several days in bed I began again, with much more success.

CONNECTICUT COLLEGE NOTES.

Member of English Executive War Committee Addressed Weekly Convocation on Women's Part in Winning the War.

(Special to The Bulletin.)

Connecticut College for Women, Jan. 10.—Miss Helen Fraser of London, England, a member of the English executive war committee and a well-known lecturer, addressed students, faculty and friends of the college at weekly convocation on the subject, "Women's Part in Winning the War." Miss Fraser told of the tremendous part which women have taken in the situation of war, of the many offices and work they have undertaken and successfully carried out.

In part, Miss Fraser spoke as follows: "The cause is so great that there is no question as to the fact that we are going to a great and right end. The end of the war must be decisive; Germany is power, and we are determined to make her throw away her mask of dream for reality. We are fighting for

Soon after my arrival in Switzerland I received a cable from home asking me to 'cable condition arm and general health.' My poor family had endured some rude shocks. About June 5 I was reported 'missing,' and then later 'missing, believed killed.' This time they had reason for their information that I might come to Switzerland, and thought that the change meant that I was at the point of death. I cabled back asking for my skates; that satisfied them.

Just before Christmas the party of officers and men who had been sent back from Constance on the morning of December 13 arrived in Switzerland. We could thoroughly appreciate the joy with which those who were sent to Murren stepped off the electric car. Christmas day was very festive. In the afternoon there was a Christmas

a common civilization. Liberty must be bought with a high price, and we are paying a high price with the loss of our most brilliant and masterful men. Democracy, Christianity and freedom are bound up in the struggle for which all must be sacrificed.

In response to the German chancellor's statement that "militarism necessarily knows no law," England entered into the present war situation. It did so with the realization that such a condition of affairs was a menace to civilization. A war situation brings always three necessities: Need of supplies for army, need of supplies for civilization, need of keeping up export trade.

To these three situations women have contributed enormously and successfully. At the present time in England over five million women are replacing men in the business of the community, in the shops, in railway tasks, in transportation, in mines, in munition factories, in farms, in fact, everywhere that a woman can possibly be a woman will be found taking over the work of a man.

The food situation of England at the present time is a very trying one. England can raise but 12 weeks of grain owing to climatic conditions. The great danger of England, and Germany knows the fact of this weakness. Consequently much food must be produced and the farming must be much more intense than ever before. However, the food controller of the United States is well-known in Europe and in Belgium. From English viewpoints, a food controller is a heroic man. He has difficulty to do and it is a well-known fact that no food controller can be successful unless people help him. Many of the English food measures dealing with rationing food to conserve the supply are policies of Mr. Hoover.

At the end of her speech Miss Fraser was heartily applauded by the audience, which filled the hall.

The New Postoffice.

One of the most appreciated presents which arrived at the college during the Christmas recess is the postoffice, with its neatly fitted furniture. The postoffice is situated in the college gymnasium and is under the supervision of a postmistress, which position is filled by one of the students. Mail boxes, each with its separate combination, a parcel post window, a ramp window and a mail slide, comprises the furnishing of the office.

This latest acquisition to the college property is a much needed one and one which will be much appreciated by the entire college body. Previous to the arrival of the boxes, mail was delivered in a very slipshod manner from a window in the building. A ussery in the morning would be apt to see a crowd of 50 or 100 girls all crowded together about an open door and hear cries of "Get mine!" but thanks to the kindly Christmas arrival of this unnecessary waste of time and energy will be eliminated.

Held Class Dance.

Miss Mary Chipman of New London, chairman of the 1918 fund committee, was hostess at a class dance at the college gymnasium on Saturday evening. Seventy-five couples attended. Over \$50 has been realized from affair, which is the first of a series of entertainments to be given to see the required principal of \$500.

College Gets \$50,000 Fund.
Considerable interest and pleasure was afforded the college body by the announcement of a fund of \$50,000 which was recently left to the college by interest of the fund is to provide permanent professorship in some subject of education. The fund, by the terms of the will, will not be available until after the property and

SAFE, EASY WAY TO CURE ULCERS

No matter how bad a sore or ulcer affects you, it is believed that HOKARA pure skin healer, will cure it, but it doesn't cure, the purchase price is refunded. Lee & Osgood Co., the local agent of HOKARA, who have sold hundreds of packages, say they have yet to find a form of wound or disease affecting the skin that HOKARA does not cure, and its relief comes so quick that those who try it are simply delighted. Pimples, eczema, blackheads, acne, rashes, itchy, and all skin troubles are quickly relieved by applying this simple skin healer and tissue builder. It contains no grease or acids, and is easily used. Lee & Osgood Co. is selling a large package of HOKARA for \$3.00.

tree in the ballroom of the Palace Hotel for the men quartered there, and each one received a small present donated by the Swiss manufacturers. In the evening a special dinner was provided, followed by dancing to the music of the Murren band. Think of it!

Every Saturday night there was a dance for the officers, and every Thursday night a dancing class for the men, at which all the officers' wives and sisters offered themselves as partners for the willing pupils.

We Canadian officers had a bigger treat in store for us on Christmas night. Lieut. J. E. McClurg and Mrs. McClurg of Sault Ste. Marie, lived in a little chalet not far from the hotel. They invited us all to a real Christmas dinner with turkey and cranberry sauce and pie—the kind of pie that "mother used to make." When the meal was over Mr. McClurg passed around his best cigars, and the reminiscences began. We all had a wonderful time, and concluded the jolly evening by gathering around the piano and singing a lot of songs that had been popular when we left Canada.

We were all far from home and strangers in a strange land, and no that one day in the year, when every one wants to be at home, we warmly appreciated Mrs. McClurg's efforts to make us feel that we were not forgotten.

Snow Made Work.

After Christmas the days passed by uneventfully. There was a good deal of work to be done, especially when it snowed hard. The rink, the bob-run, the road and the railway track all had to be kept cleared. For this purpose the men who had been passed by the doctors as fit for work were formed up every morning and the required number selected. If these men did not have it too! For months and months in Germany they had been refusing to work in spite of the severe punishments, and now they had to do it whether they liked it or not. A gentle reminder of the hardships their comrades in Germany and France were enduring put a quick stop to any unnecessary grumbling.

(Continued Tomorrow)

other heritages have been turned into the estate of the donor.

New Library Books.

The following recent publications have been added to the list of library books:

A Treasury of War Poetry—edited by G. H. Clarke.
The Land of Deepening Shadow—D. Thomas Curtis.
Carry On—Coningsby B. Dawson.
Fighting for Peace—Henry Van Dyke.

The Business of Being a Friend—Betha Conde.

With the Vocalists.

Among recent acquisitions among the student body are popular songs. Evenings at songs, on the road to and from meals, in the halls, in fact, everywhere, a group of girls are gathered singing is to be heard. The choice of songs is wide and varied, but the prevailing song at the present time is a song to the tune of the chorus of Solomon Levi. The words are as follows:

Oh, look at him, mamma,
Ain't he shiny bright?
Look at the way he holds his gun
And waves his other hand.
The major's marching up in front,
And now he hollers "Hee,"
And every one but my papa
Is marching out of step.

INSURANCE COMPANY SHOWS PATRIOTIC SPIRIT

Agents Are Taking Orders For War Savings Certificates and Thrift Stamps.

The Prudential Life Insurance Company has arranged a card system by which the insurance agents bring to the attention of the policy holders the war savings certificate and thrift stamp movement inaugurated by the government. If a policy holder desires to purchase, he or she signs one of the cards and the agent forwards the returned cards to the local post office.

The stamps are delivered by the letter carriers and payment made to him. About 100 such orders have been filled by the local carriers this week. Principal H. A. Tirrell of the Norwich Free Academy is interesting his scholars in the purchase of thrift stamps and is supplying all who desire them.

Secretary McAdoo has prepared the following address to "Young America," calling the children how they can help the government win the war by saving their pennies and investing them in thrift stamps. He says:

To Young America:
Nations have their childhood and their days of hard lessons. Just as the children do. One hundred and forty years ago, when the first American army marched to battle, our nation was young among nations that you are among your fathers, your mothers and their friends. Our army had drummer boys in those days, real boys, of 10 and 12 who marched as bravely and as proudly into cannon fire as the great chief General Washington himself. Our nation had little girls who laughed and cheered and loaded muskets for their fathers, who fired rough loop holes in their cabin walls when the painted Indians barged to the very doors.

Where many school houses stand today American boys and girls may have helped to fight and to defeat the enemy, when our nation, too, was young.

Like Boys and Girls of '76.
We are in the greatest war of the world's history, and we must win this war. We can and will win, if the boys and girls of America say so, and mean it and feel it, and live it, as the boys and girls of '76 lived and felt and helped.

The nation needs that sort of boys and girls today. Not to beat our drums, nor to load our muskets, but to start a great work which must be done. It is the part of boys and girls today to give an example of self-sacrifice and to teach fathers and mothers, to teach the grown people of the nation, that we still have in very heart the spirit of '76, when boys and girls went into battle and girls fought beside their fathers at the cabin walls. The lesson is "Thrift"—"Save to the point of sacrifice—self-sacrifice of everything unnecessary."

Chance For Everyone.
If every boy and girl says at home tonight, "I will fight in this war," "I will save every penny and shall loan it to my government to help save the lives of the big brothers of America," I will try to teach every American boy to do the same. Then 20,000,000 ones, the homes of all America, will be filled with the spirit of '76, the spirit of the drummer boys, of the brave girls of those days. America will win again, as it has always won, through the splendid strength, courage and sacrifice in the hearts of youth.

PERFECTION OIL HEATERS



STEAL A MARCH ON JACK FROST

For those unexpected cold snaps that always come before the furnace is running or the stove is set up, keep a Perfection Oil Heater handy. It gives quick, steady, portable heat.

Makes a cold room cozy in no time. Gives eight hours of glowing, comforting heat for every gallon of fuel. Particularly economical when coal and wood are high.

Used to give the final touch of comfort in 3,000,000 homes.

The new No. 500 Perfection Heater Wick comes trimmed and burned off, ready for use. Makes re-wicking easy. For best results use So-Co-Ny Kerosene.

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that today will teach the nation the lesson of saving and serving, which it must and will learn, through the message which its school children will carry home.

Through saving your pennies, nickels, dimes, quarters, and buying thrift stamps, and then war savings certificates, you will loan your country and its gallant armies to win the war.

I know you will help.

NEW ORDER REGARDING USE OF ELECTRICITY

Received by Supt. Kehoe From New England Fuel Administrator.

Superintendent Stephen J. Kehoe has received from James E. Storror, New England Fuel administrator, notice of the following order regarding the lighting of electric signs:

The United States Fuel Administration has cancelled its order of November 9, 1917, limiting the hours for lighting electric signs and has issued in place thereof the following order which is now in effect:

No corporation, association, partnership, or person, engaged wholly or in part in the business of furnishing electricity for illumination or power purposes; and no corporation, association, partnership or person, maintaining a plant for the purpose of supplying for their own use electricity for illuminating or power, shall use any coal, oil, gas, or other fuel, for the purpose of supplying electricity for illuminating or power purposes, advertisements, notices, announcements, or signs designating the location of an office or place of business, or the nature of any business, for electric searchlights, or for external illumination for ornamentation of any buildings, or lights in the interior of stores, offices, or other places of business, when such stores are not open for business, excepting such lights as are necessary for the public safety or as are required by law; nor for excessive street lights intended for display or advertising purposes, whether such lights are maintained by the municipality or by others.

These prohibitions and all of them are effective on Thursday and Sunday nights, only, of each and every week, subject to the following exceptions:

This order shall not apply to light used for governmental purposes only by the United States government, the government of any commonwealth or state, of the United States.

This order shall not apply to the maintenance of street lights by any city or town or within any city or town under a contract with the officials thereof for such maintenance; except that no municipality may use

fuel for the maintenance of lights commonly known as "white way" or cluster lights, or other decorative street lighting, or enter into a contract for the lighting of the same, except to such extent as such lights are necessary for the safety of the public.

This order shall not apply to such porch lights upon houses, hotels or to entrances to buildings occupied or open for ingress upon private driveways, walks, or in the grounds of any hotel, manufacturing establishment, or residence, or upon the platform of railway stations, approaches thereto, or in railroad yards or grounds, as are necessary to safety; or to lights for any similar purposes when authorized by an State Fuel Administrator of the state within which such lights are located. Provided, however, that such lights shall be only in such number or size as is necessary to meet the requirements of public safety, and provided that such lights shall be reduced at any time upon direction of the State Fuel Administrator of the state within which such buildings or grounds are located.

The State Fuel Administrators within the several states are hereby directed and authorized to see that the provisions of this order are observed and carried out within their several states, to report violations thereof to the United States Fuel Administrator, and to recommend to the United States Fuel Administrator action to be taken by him with respect to the sale, shipment, distribution and apportionment of coal to the corporations, associations, partnerships or persons so found to be acting in violation of this order.

GIRLS! MAKE A BEAUTY LOTION WITH LEMONS

At the cost of a small jar of ordinary cold cream one can prepare a full quart of this sweetly fragrant lemon skin softener and complexion beautifier, by squeezing the juice of two fresh lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white. Care should be taken to strain the juice through a fine cloth so no lemon pulp gets in, then this lotion will keep fresh for months. Every woman knows that lemon juice is used to bleach and remove such blemishes as freckles, sallowness and tan and is the ideal skin softener, smoother and beautifier. Just try it! Get three ounces of orchard white at any pharmacy and two lemons from the grocer and make up a quart of this sweetly fragrant lemon lotion and massage it daily into the face, neck, arms and hands. It should naturally help to whiten, soften, freshen and bring out the roses and beauty of any skin. It is truly marvelous to smoothen rough, red hands.

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Despite brisk selling the past few days we still have a splendid assortment to select from.

Smart Trench Coats—Belts—Semi-Ulsters—and the conservative Chesterfield and Beacon models for the dignified banker.

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